

IN THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1. (Canceled)

2. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal display comprising:

a ferroelectric liquid crystal material which is held between a pair of electrode substrates and whose optical response is asymmetric with respect to the polarity of a voltage applied;

a signal applying section which applies ~~an image signal~~ to a pixel of said liquid crystal material an image signal which is updated for ~~every~~ each of three or more fields forming one frame; and

a polarity controller which reverses the polarity of the image signal in one frame period, said polarity controller being configured to apply the image signal of a first polarity for each field in a first one of two successive periods obtained by dividing the frame period, and to apply the image signal of a second polarity opposite to the first polarity ~~and of fixed amplitudes~~ for each subsequent field in a second one of the two successive periods;

wherein the image signal for the last field in the second one of the two successive periods has an amplitude that depends on the amplitude of the image signal for the next frame.

3. (Canceled)

4. (Original) The liquid crystal display according to claim 2, wherein said second polarity is a polarity in which a smaller optical response of said ferroelectric liquid crystal material is obtainable.

5. (Original) The liquid crystal display according to claim 2, wherein said second period includes at least two consecutive fields of three or more fields forming said one frame period, and said first period includes at least one field which remains in said three or more fields.

6. (Original) The liquid crystal display according to claim 2, wherein said second period includes at least two consecutive fields of three or more fields forming said one frame period and having different time lengths, and said first period includes at least one field which remains in said three or more fields.

7. (Original) The liquid crystal display according to claim 6, wherein said second polarity is a polarity in which a smaller optical response of said ferroelectric liquid crystal material is obtainable.

8. (Canceled)

9. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal display comprising:
a first substrate including a plurality of pixel electrodes arranged substantially in a matrix, a plurality of scanning lines disposed along rows of said pixel electrodes, a plurality of signal lines disposed along columns of said pixel electrodes, and a plurality of switching

elements each of which is disposed near an intersections of corresponding scanning and signal lines and driven via the corresponding scanning line to apply the potential of the corresponding signal line to a corresponding pixel electrode;

a second substrate including a counter electrode facing said pixel electrodes;
a driving section which drives one of said scanning lines sequentially selected for each horizontal scanning period, and said signal lines during said each horizontal scanning period;

a liquid crystal cell including a ferroelectric liquid crystal material which is held between said first and second electrode substrates and whose optical response is asymmetric with respect to the polarity of a voltage applied between said pixel and counter electrodes;
and

a liquid crystal controller which controls said driving section to supply ~~an image~~ signal to each signal line an image signal which is updated for every each of three or more fields forming one frame and reverse the polarity of the image signal in one frame period, said polarity controller being configured to apply the image signal of a first polarity for each field in a first one of two successive periods obtained by dividing the frame period, and to apply the image signal of a second polarity opposite to the first polarity ~~and of fixed~~ amplitudes for each subsequent field in a second one of the two successive periods;

wherein the image signal applied for the last field in the second one of the two successive periods has an amplitude that depends on the amplitude of the image signal for the next frame.

10. (Canceled)

11. (Original) The liquid crystal display according to claim 9, wherein said second polarity is a polarity in which a smaller optical response of said ferroelectric liquid crystal material is obtainable.

12. (Original) The liquid crystal display according to claim 9, wherein said second period includes at least two consecutive fields of three or more fields forming said one frame period, and said first period includes at least one field which remains in said three or more fields.

13. (Original) The liquid crystal display according to claim 9, wherein said second period includes at least two consecutive fields of three or more fields forming said one frame period and having different time lengths, and said first period includes at least one field which remains in said three or more fields.

14. (Original) The liquid crystal display according to claim 13, wherein said second polarity is a polarity in which a smaller optical response of said ferroelectric liquid crystal material is obtainable.

15. (Canceled)

16. (Currently Amended) A driving method for a liquid crystal display having a ferroelectric liquid crystal material which is held between a pair of electrode substrates and whose optical response is asymmetric with respect to the polarity of a voltage applied, said method comprising:

application of an image signal, which is updated for each of three or more fields forming one frame, to a pixel of said liquid crystal material ~~for every three or more fields forming one frame~~; and

polarity control to reverse the polarity of the image signal in one frame period, said image signal of a first polarity being applied for each field in a first one of two successive periods obtained by dividing the frame period, and said image signal of a second polarity opposite to the first polarity ~~and of fixed amplitudes~~ being applied for each subsequent field in a second one of the two successive periods

wherein the image signal for the last field in the second one of the two successive has an amplitude that depends on the amplitude of the image signal for the next frame.

17. (Canceled)

18. (Original) The driving method according to claim 16, wherein said second polarity is a polarity in which a smaller optical response of said ferroelectric liquid crystal material is obtainable.

19. (Original) The driving method according to claim 16, wherein said second period includes at least two consecutive fields of three or more fields forming said one frame period, and said first period includes at least one field which remains in said three or more fields.

20. (Original) The driving method according to claim 16, wherein said second period includes at least two consecutive fields of three or more fields forming said one frame period

and having different time lengths, and said first period includes at least one field which remains in said three or more fields.

21. (Original) The driving method according to claim 20, wherein said second polarity is a polarity in which a smaller optical response of said ferroelectric liquid crystal material is obtainable.